London's municipal legislators are overwhelmed with work, and the necessity for increasing the efficiency of the local vestries by broadening their functions is recognized. This is one of the most perplexing questions connected with Greater London. No sooner is it broached than the inequalities of the local rates are pointed out, and various parishes threaten to retire from the conference if a uniform tax

The great hall of the new Church House at Westminster has been opened with royal pomp, and has been used this week by the two Houses in Convocation. It is a fine building, designed by Sir Arthur Blomfield, and worthy of its splendid environment. It will furnish a centre for work in the English Church. In honor of its completion a thanksgiving service was held in the choir of the Abbey and the "Gloria in Excelsis" was sung.

Mr. Gilbert's new statue of John Bright in St. Stephen's is not an impressive work of art. The sculptor has reproduced the orator's massive head and caught the benignant expression of his features, but has failed in the treatment of the figure, which is badly posed. The English people deserved a statue instinct with life and action, especially after waiting seven years for his permanent recognition in the Houses of Parlia-

Lord Leighton's unfinished work will be exhibited at the next Academy. It is reported that his furniture, curios and paintings will be sold at auction. His house and studio were enriched with many objects of great value, for he was an industrious collector.

Lady Jeune succeeded in emptying Parliament on Thursday afternoon by giving a unique reception at the Skating Palace, in Argyll-st. which was attended by a distinguished company. It was an attractive winter entertainment, with the galleries crowded with guests, who were entertained by the graceful movements of skaters and dancers in the ring below. Another nove social incident was the ball given by Lady Halsbury in Inner Temple Hall for the benefit of St. Michael's Convalescent Home. It brought together a company of over eight hundred.

Peaceful Oxford is agitated with discussion over the question of the complete recognition of women by the university. A motion will be brought before the Congregation early in March that degrees be granted to women. Since Oxford and Cambridge have tacitly admitted women to everything but a degree, it is not easy to understand why this last step should not be taken. Many meetings have been held and appeals and protests by advocates and opponents of the movement made. English women are showing such persistence in obtaining higher education that the universities, sooner or later, will be forced to accede to their demands.

Brain photographs have not yet been attempted in England, but Professor Röntgen's discovery has been applied to hospital practice London. A medical student who had broken his fingers was subjected to the new oceas. The photograph of his hand disclosed the exact position of the fractures. The results of this experiment were so satisfactory that the Rontgen appliances are likely to be generally introduced in hospital practice.

The reports of Nansen's discovery of the North Pole are received with frigid reserve by Mr. Clement Markham and other British geographers, who do not consider it probable that the gallant Norwegian would have sent a bulletin of so astounding an exploit by way of the Lena Delta and Irkutsk. Last year a ship was reported drifting in the ice off Northern Iceland, and it was considered possible that it was Nansen's vessel. His appearance off Siberia United States in great measure for the preservation retreat, unless he had found a land approach to the Pole, and had returned by the quickest route.

When cyclists obtained an entrance to Hyde Park during the morning hours, it was generally assumed that they would not be content with the privilege granted them. Six months have elapsed, and they are already petitioning the Commissioners of Works to extend the time for wheeling from noon until 2 o'clock. The restrictions are based upon the supposed danger of wheeling during driving hours. Experience has shown that great throngs of cyclists have frequented Hyde Park during the forenoon, and also that the roadways used by them at once become popular drives. What the cyclists would really prefer would be to have carriages excluded from their favorite course north of the Serpentine. Since they must be mobbed by carriages during the forenoons, they want an extension of hours. When they carry their point they will wait six months, and then ask for an extension of the time until sundown. Cycling has been a favorite form of recreation this winter, owing to the mildness of the weather. Even the Royal Scots Greys have started a cycle club, with their commanding officer as president. They are talking of rival-ling the Rife Brigade's ride to York and back by a military cycling tour from Aldershot to Edinburgh, Another sign that cycling is becoming a British institution is the mounting of police on wheels. Seven County Councils have

The introduction of horseless carriages and other motor vehicles will be facilitated by a Government bill which will be speedily introduced in Parliament. No effort will be made to restrict the speed of motor road traffic, since the ordinary law can be invoked against the reckless use of roadways. These vehicles, which are common enough in Paris, are not yet seen on English roads. A fine exhibition of motor carriages was given to-day in the Imperial In-

Louis Cassier, the founder of "Cassier's Magasine," has given me some interesting facts respecting the comparative prices of paper and printing in America and England. As an English edition of that American engineering periodical is issued, contracts are made in both countries for the same work. The cost of fine magazine paper for illustrating is eight and onehalf cents in England, as against seven and one-half cents in New-York. The cost of press work is practically the same, being ten shillings, against \$2 50. The cost of composition is also the same, although printers' wages in America are double those of English printers. This is

Be Sure That your blood is pure, rich and healthy, for this fact means health of body and strength of herves. Make your blood pure by taking

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and does more work in the same number of hours. Electrotyping is much more expensive in England than in America. The cost of binding is \$13 64 in London, as against \$9 in America and magazines is 50 per cent more in England than in America The English processes are man, tend to prove that the manufacture of books and magazines is cheaper in New-York than in London. Composition and presswork cost no more, and paper, binding, engraving and electrotyping are all cheaper. If the royalties paid to American authors are lower in America than in England, it is because the cost of advertising and distributing books through the retail trade is much greater. Except in fine grades of writing stock, the paper required for newspaper, book and magazine work is cheaper and better in America than in England American paper exporters already have a large trade here, which might be materially increased if there were sharper competition with German manufacturers for the control of the English I. N. F.

THE REVOLUTION IN COREA.

IT MAY LEAD TO A CONFLICT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

THE OUTBREAK REGARDED BY THE ENGLISH FOREIGN OFFICE AS A COUP D'ETAT IN

THE INTERESTS OF THE CZAR. London, Feb. 15.-The news of a revolution in Corea, attended by the murder of the Prime Minister and several other officials, has excited the Foreign Office, where the movement is regarded as a coup d'état in the interests of Russia. The revolution in Seoul last October, in which the Queen was murdered, removed the greatest enemy of Japanese influence in Corea. The Japanese Envoy, Viscount Miura, virtually nominated the Ministers, who kept the King almost a pris-

The counter revolution, the destruction of the Ministers, the anti-Japanese movement and the fact that the King has sought refuge at the Russian Legation have caused intense excitement in Japan. This, coupled with Russia's efforts to secure a naval station in Corea, is likely to lead earlier than was expected to a conflict between Russia and Japan.

MARINES ORDERED TO SEOUL. MEASURES TAKEN TO PROTECT FOREIGNERS-THE NEW CABINET ORDERS THE EXECU-

TION OF FORMER MINISTERS, Yokohama, Feb. 15.-Detachments of British, American and French marines have been sent to Seoul, the capital of Corea, to guard the interests of their respective countries. The King of Corea still remains at the Russian Legation as a measure of personal safety.

News has been received here that the new Cabinet which has been formed in Seoul has decreed the execution of a number of the former Ministers. A conference of foreign diplomats has been opened at the Russian Legation in Seoul to consider the situation.

Washington, Feb. 15 .- Nothing has been heard at the State Department about the condition of affairs at Seoul, Corea. The report from Yokohama that United States marines had been sent there has not been confirmed. The gunboat Machias is at Chemulpo, the port of Seoul, and marines sent to the Corean capital would come from that vessel.

THE NEW MINISTER NOT ALARMED. GO BACKWARD.

Washington, Feb. 15 .- Pom Kwang Soh, the new Corean Envoy Extraordinary, accompanied by his secretary, Bong Sun Pak, arrived in Washington this afternoon, forty-seven days after leaving Seoul. He was rather surprised on reaching the Legation to learn of the reported overthrow in the last few days of the Cabinet of which he was until recently a member; but he declared that if the news was verified it would not alarm him, for no harm other than momentary ever came to Corea from such affairs. There was a long step in advance on each occasion, and it was eventually found that revolutions did not go backward. When he left the country on the last day of the old year the whole people were showing the beneficial results of wise reforms, and he did not believe any back steps would be taken. All the officials, from the King down, were warm admirers of the United States, American models were sought for Corean institu-

Mr. Soh, who spent ten years in Washington and speaks English fluently, is about thirty-five years old, and remarkably like an American in his earnest, active manner. He is a pioneer in 'he idea of putting his family name last on his cards instead of first, as was the custom of his predecessors. He says it is much more reasonable, as Americans will then read his name correctly from left to right, while his own countrymen will make no mistake in reading it, as they read everything else, from right to

left.
Secretary Olney was informed of Mr. Soh's ar-rival this afternoon, and will make an appointment to present him to the President next week.

KING MENELEK'S TERMS REJECTED. GENERAL BARATIERI BREAKS OFF NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE ARYSSINIAN MONARCH.

Rome, Feb. 15 .- It is announced that General Bara-Abyssinia, having been authorized by the Government to conclude a treaty of peace with King Menelek, sent Major Saloa, of the Italian Army, to treat with the King. Menelek demanded that the Italians abandon the positions occupied by them in ing entirely therefrom the provision for an Italian protectorate over Abyssinia. On receiving a report from Major Saloa of the terms demanded by King Menelek, General Baratieri immediately broke off

the negotiations. A ditpatch from Massowah says that Menelek, King of the Abyssinians, after feigning an attack on the Italians under General Baratieri, withdrew from the strong position lately held by him. It is stated that the Abyssinians are now encamped at

stated that the Abyssinians are now encamped at Adowa, where they are awaiting an attack. General Baratieri is reported to have started for Adowa. Now that all the reinforcements for General Baratieri have arrived, he has under his immediate command 30,000 men, divided as follows: Thirty battalions of Italian infantry, composed of 600 men each; eight battalions of native infantry, amounting to 4,000 men; two regiments of cavairy of 2,000 men each, sixty cannon of three different calibres, with 1,500 men, and 1,500 more troops composed of engineers, etc. These forces are divided into five brigades, each of which is commanded by a majorgeneral. With the exception of troops sent to North Africa, this is the largest army ever sent from Europe to the Black Continent.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERMEN PLEASED. HERRING ENTERING AMERICAN PORTS, EVEN ON

faction smong merchants and fishermen here over the decision of the American Government that Newfoundland herring entering American ports on American vessels must pay duty. Now duty is only exacted on fish carried by Newfoundland vessels.

sels.

This enables the latter to compete with the Gloucester and Boston vessels on an equal footing. The newspapers urge the local dealers to prepare vigorously to compete with the Americans next season in forwarding frozen herring from Placentia and Fortune Bays.

London, Feb. 15.—The publishing firm of Macmillan & Co., the head of which died a few days ago, has been turned into a limited liability company, with a capital of £240,000. None of the shares were offered to the public.

"The Tablet" says that Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, and Cardinal Vaughan, of Westminster, London, have exchanged communications concurring in the opinion that international arbitration should be adopted. The paper adds that the world will welcome their common utterance as marking the solidarity of feeling on both sides of the Atiantic. It is reported that the Queen, since the death of Prince Henry, has besought her eldest daughter. Empress Frederick, of Germany, to arrange to stay in England for the greater part of the year. Em-peror William, Empress Frederick's son, has given his assent to her doing so if she is so inclined.

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. ter, Canadian Minister of Finance, is associated with arranging the financial details of the cable and steamship schemes in which the Imperial Government is concerned.

and harmonize in the belief that

BURY THE HATCHET

RIKER'S EXPECTORANT is the ONLY CERTAIN CURE for a water question, on which the two parties have inferior in artistic quality to the American. Cough or Cold, Croup, Bronchitis, Grippe or Pneumonia. Only 60 cents a bottle. Money back if it fails. Of

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TO OVERAWE THE BOERS.

your druggist or at

AN INVASION THREATENED.

ENGLAND MAY SEND AN ARMY CORPS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

THE GOVERNMENT DETERMINED TO ENFORCE SUBMISSION TO ITS DEMANDS-IT IS NOT BE-LIEVED THAT PRESIDENT KRUEGER WILL COME TO LONDON-HE WILL TOLERATE

NO INTERFERENCE IN TRANSVAAL AFFAIRS-NEWSPAPERS URGE THE MINISTRY TO BE

READY FOR WAR.

London, Feb. 15 .- The representative of the United Press learns from an official source that the War Office, acting under orders from the Government, has made every preparation to send an army corps of 20,000 men to South Africa. Despite the silence of the English papers, and in face of possible denials, the absolute accuracy of this statement can be relied upon.

The War Office was consulted by the Government the week after Emperor William sent his dispatch to President Krüger as to how long it would take to land a fully equipped army in Natal. Plans were prepared between the War Office and the Admiralty, with the result that it was reported that an expedition could be ready within thre- months. The details of the scheme are known only to the heads of the War Office and the members of the inner Cabinet, but the information received by the representative of the United Press points to a large contingent being drawn from India, cavalry, artillery and infantry, including Sikhs and other native troops.

The promise of a peaceful settlement of the Transvaal difficulty does not appear to have sufficed to induce the British Government to abandon its project. Final orders for the dispatch of the troops have not yet been given, but if the present designs are carried out, a full army corps will be in Natal some time in May. What real use is to be made of this force can only be surmised. The Conservative organ, "The Globe," alone of all the newspapers seems to have received some hint of the Government's intentions. It argues that soft words with the Boers are a sheer waste of time. England, it declares, will only get what she wants by a display of force, not an actual collision, but a demonstration. Therefore, the Government must increase its forces in South Africa to such an extent as to convince the Government at Pretoria that neither the Boers nor the Germans will be longer allowed to prevent submission to England's just demands. Globe" does not attempt to estimate what force will be required to overawe the Boers, but says that the Government has not enough troops in South Africa at present to do what at any moment it may be imperatively necessary to do. A BIG JOB FOR ENGLAND.

The English, after their thorough defear at Matuba Hill in 1881, had 20,000 troops opposed to the Boers, who were not at all overawed then. If to the projected expedition there should be added the existing forces in South Africa, there would be from 25,000 to 30,000 men of all arms who could be used in a demonstration against the Transvaal. The Republic might, and probably would, find an ally in the Orange State, would receive assistance from Dutch sympathizers in Cape Colony, and would probably secure the active intervention of Europe. It would be a big job for England to make even a limited demonstration. The Anglo-Boer troubles arising from Dr. Jame

son's raid into the Transvaal, or, perhaps, from a more remote cause, do not appear likely to be settled by a mere exchange of diplomatic correspondence or a visit of President Krüger to London. On the surface all appears to be clear London. On the surface all appears to be clear sailing, but it can be said with certainty that there is something in the wind of which the general public has as yet no knowledge. Pretoria advices of Thursday showed that the Boer Government was incensed, and with reason, because of Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch to Sir Hercules Robinson, British High Commissioner in South Africa, in which the secretary of State for the Colonies set forth the alleged grievances of the foreign residents of the Transwall and suggested a scheme of reforms which included the granting of autonomy to the residents of the Rand. President Krüger thought that this was an unwarranted interference with the internal affairs of the South African Republic, and he did not hesitate to say se plainly.

the south African Republic, and he did not hesi-tate to say so plainly.

On the face of things it appeared that the moderation of President Krüger toward Dr. Jameson and his fellow-fillbusters and the os-tensible intention of the British Government to protect the Boers in their rights would, after some diplomatic correspondence, result in the restoration of the condition of affairs which prevalled before the raid. Beneath the surface, how-ever, it appears that the British Government is not acting entirely in good faith.

PRESIDENT KRUEGER'S FIRM STAND. Although Mr. Balfour referred hopefully in the

House of Commons last night to President Krüger's coming to England to discuss the questions at issue, nobody within or without the official circle believes that he is coming. On Thursday night Mr. Chamberlain announced his readiness to abandon his proposal that home rule should to abandon his proposal that home rule should be granted to the residents of the Rand and to ask President Krüger to suggest an alternative. The sturdy Boer President stated the alternative explicitly in his last dispatch, in which he declared that the Transvaal would allow of no interference in its internal affairs. With this dispatch before him Mr. Balfour affirmed the decision of the British Government to interfere to secure to the foreigners in the Transvaal equal rights with the Boers. The question now is, What form will this interference take?

INTERVENTION FAVORED

The tone of the Conservative and Liberal speeches in the debate last night in the House of Commons and the comment to-day of the newspapers of both parties disclose the fact that there is a current of opinion favorable to British intervention in the Transvaal on the pretext of defending the rights of the foreign residents of that Republic. Fir William Vernon Harcourt's moralizing on the fate which attends those who interfere in the arrangements of domestic differences did not seem to be ments of domestic differences did not seem to be taken seriously by the Liberals, whose leader in the House he is. "The Westminster Gazette," which is a Liberal organ, replies to Sir William, saying that, so far as the domestic comparison goes, Great Britain has already secured a locus standi by checking the fight between the Boer husband and the Uitlander wife. It adds that if the Boer laws make it impossible for a men to become a burgher they must not at the same time deprive hin. of his rights as a British subject.

POSSIBILITY OF A TERRIBLE WAR. The gravity of the situation is becoming recognized. "The Spectator" says that the possibility of a terrible war underlies the declaration of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the German Foreign Minister, that Germany will not abandon her resolve to interfere in the af-fairs of the Transvaal. The paper declares it thinks that if Great Britain was fairly roused,

Clark, restaurateur, Twenty-third-st., opposite Avenue Hotel. Rooms for dinners and receptiona a and estimates on application.

there would be no danger of Parliament refus-ing the demands of the Government for muni-tions of war, but adds that it is doubtful if the country even now is aware of the dreadful suddenness with which an extreme emergency

suddenness with which an extreme emergency may arise.

"The Statist" protests against the Government devoting part of the budget surplus to the relief of the agricultural distress, and declares that this money ought to be expended in putting the country in a state of full preparation for war. It asks what time would clapse, supposing there should be need for immediate action, before materials and reinforcements could be landed in South Africa. Germany, it adds, has entered on a struggle with Great Britain to obtain the controlling influence in the Transvaal. An entente on this subject is impossible. The need for full naval and military preparations without a moment's delay is plainer than ever.

The latest dispatches from Cape Colony confirm the view generally entertained here that the

The latest dispatches from Cape Colony confirm the view generally entertained here that the Volksraad of the Transvaal will decide that it would not be wise or expedient for President Krüger to make a visit to England. The newspapers of Natal say they expect that the negotiations between Great Britain and the Transvaal will end in a rupture of diplomatic relations, and that this will be followed by hostilities. According to "The Natal Advertiser," only a miracle can avert a war.

WILL ENGLAND LEAVE EGYPT?

Lord Cromer, the British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, will make a visit to England in April. Reports from Cairo associate his journey with a new deal regarding the British occupation of Egypt. It is said that Lord Salisbury, pation of Egypt. It is said that lord saisbuth, following the French entente policy, will offer to evacuate the country and have it placed under joint European control. The German and Boer trouble influences a settlement of the question. The dispute between Great Britain and France regarding the boundaries of the Niger territories is on the eve of being arranged.

An indication of the anti-German sentiment of the Right Britain is given in the publicans, papers.

An indication of the anti-German sentiments in Great Britain is given in the publicans' papers, which report a cessation in the sale of lager beer. Travellers for German firms say that their orders have fallen off 75 per cent since Emperor William sent his famous message to President Krüger, the orders now going to English brewers.

GERMANY DISSATISFIED.

ENGLAND'S PROPOSED INTERVENTION IN

THE TRANSVAAL RESENTED.

THE MOST ACTIVE MEASURES IN DEPENCE IMPORTANT INFORMATION SUP-

PRESSED BY THE GOV-

ERNMENT. Berlin, Feb. 15.-The invectives which for some time were hurled by the semi-official press against England had a lull last week, but thi different vein. Though these expressions are more guarded than formerly, they indicate that the German Government is thoroughly dissatis fied with the statements which have been made in Parliament by the British Ministers in regard to the situation and England's relations in the Transvnal. Nor does this condition of affairs furnish the only grievance which Germany has according to these sources of information. There is reason to say, it is alleged, that the advices re ceived at the Foreign Office from South Africa are of a character which tend greatly to increase

the strain on the relations between England and

Germany.

Although the Berlin newspapers are almost unanimous in praising the frankness of the statements made in the Reichstag by Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Af-Thursday, in which he declared that nothing had occurred to change the good relations between Germany and England, an analysis of the Foreign Minister's statement and the White Book containing the Transvaal correspondence as well discloses a notable and successful concealment of the very things the public are most desirous to know. Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein assured the Reichstag that the White Book co tained all of the documents in the possession of the Government bearing upon the subject, but any one looking in the book for the all-important telegram from Pretoria of December 31, men tioned in the dispatch to Count von Hatzfeldt, German Ambassador to Great Britain, would fail to find it, and this is only one instance out of several where important communications have been suppressed

VON BIEBERSTEIN'S POLICY APPROVED. There is no doubt, however, that the Foreign Minister's vindication of Germany's rights 1 the Transvaal is approved by the whole of Ger many, the Hamburger "Correspondenz" going t the length of saying that the Transvaal and Delagoa Bay, together with the strip of Portu-guese territory between Delagoa Bay and the guese territory between Delagoa Bay and the Transvaal, are under the protection of the Eu-ropean Powers. "The North German Gazette," however, corrects this statement as being in con-flict with the recognized political and territorial situation. Germany, the "Zeitung" asserts, does not claim the right to such protectorate as the "Correspondenz" describes, and declares that the main point of Germany's dispute with Eng-land is that of the former's safeguarding herself against England's encroachments upon German interests in South Africa.

against England's encroachments upon German interests in South Africa.

The speech delivered by Freiherr Marschall von Rieberstein in the Reichstag, which has been revised and published in the "Reichsanzeiger"—the official gazette—puts the wholse case in one sentence, thus: The German Government will uphold the status quo of Delagoa Bay and also the rights involved in the ownership of the German railways and the maintenance of the independence of the South African Republic as guaranteed by the treaty of 1884.

by the treaty of 1884.

The Cologne "Gazette," while warning England not to venture to interfere in the internal reforms of the Transvaal, advises the Beers to remove any possible pretext for such interference by granting some concessions to the Uit-

Innders.

The "Vossisch's Zeitung" says that England, if she is desirous of living on good terms with Germany, must become accustomed to see Germans maintaining a hold on a part of the mainland of Southwest Africa, besides, having land of Southwest Africa, besides having weighty interests in South Africa. Germany, the weighty interests in south Arrica. Germany, the "Zeitung" says, has subjects there, and must also protect the right to save a nation connected with her by race from brutal violence and to compel respect for treaties.

The sum of the matter is that if Great Britain should menace an attack upon the South African Republic on the pretext of defending British sub-jects in that territory, Germany would be unani-

THE STAR OF HOPE.



"I had lost all hope and gone to my father's to die," said Mrs. MOLIE EVANS, of said Mrs. Molle Evans, of Mound, Coryell Co., Texas. "I gave birth to a baby a year ago, the 5th of June last," she adds, "and seemed to do very well for 8 or 9 days, and then I began to feel very bad, my feet began to swell, my stomach was all wrong and I seemed to suffer with everything that could be borne. I was in bed 5 months and there was not a day that it seemed I could live. We had the best doctors that our country afforded. I was a skeleton. Every one that saw me doctors that our country afforded. I was a skeleton. Every one that saw me thought that I would never get well. I had palpitation and pain in the heart, terrible pain in my right side just under the ribs, terrible headaches all the time; a bearing down sensation; a distressed feeling in my stomach all the time; could hardly eat anything and it looked as if I would starve. All the time I would take such weak trembling spells, and it seemed as if I would take such weak trembling spells, and it seemed as if I commenced taking by medicine. I had lost all hope and gone to my father's to die. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and his 'Favorite Prescription' together, and I took them regularly until I felt as if life was worth living again."

living again.

"I weigh more than I have weighed for ten years. My friends say that I look better than they ever saw me. The first two bottles did me more good than all the medicine I had taken. My stomach has never hurt me since. I can eat anything I want and as much as I want. If you want to use this in favor of your medicine, I am a living witness to testify to it, and will, to anybody who wants to know further of

Molie Evans

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Sixth Ave. and 14th St.

SILKS.

We have just received a magnificent collection of High-class Novelties in Persian and Dresden effects. Every conceivable color and combination is here represented, and our prices are fully 30 per cent, less than similar goods are offered elsewhere.

One lot Changeable and Brocaded Fancy Taffetas, suitable for waists,

We are also showing a very large and attractive stock of High Grade Black Brocaded Gros Grain, Black Figured Taffeta, and Black Satin Damasse. All the choice and elegant designs are here in Big lot of All-silk rich Black Satin, with a variety of colored stripes;

One case of 23-inch Twist warp Black India Silk; good value

DRESS GOODS.

Black Figured Mohairs in a variety 50-inch Black Mohair Sicilian, demi lustre, very strong and durable.... (8-inch Reversible Storm Serge, in black and navy blue; best value

50-inch Bicycle Suitings in fancy

LADIES' WAISTS. Fancy Checked Japanese Silk Waists. Fancy Taffeta Silk Waists, satin Fancy Striped Taffeta Silk Waists, former price 6.00, now offered at.... Ladies' Colored Lawn Shirt Waists, white colored Laws and Cuffs.

Ladies' Colored Chambra; Shirt
Walsts, embroidered, usually sold
at 2.50; our price. Ladies' Fine Colored Lawn and Dimity Walsts, detachable collars...

Also very large assortment of latest novelties, 1.81, 2.41, 2.99 and...... IMPORTANT SALE OF

LACE CURTAINS. We have purchased from one of the largest

Nottingham Lace Curtain mills, 4,000 pairs of exceedingly High Class Celebrated Saxony Edged Curtains, in Brussels, Irish Point, and Renaissance designs. Will dispose of them at less than manufacturers' prices. We direct special attention to the following quotations: Manufacturers' prices. 3.25 3.50 4.50

Irish Point Lace Curtains

Will close out number of patterns, from 2 to pairs of each, at less than cost to import. Per pair 3.69, 4.49, 4.99, 5.49, 6.79, and up.

Japanese Matting. **SPRING OF 1896.**

2.500 rolls assorted designs, 40 yds., 12.49

Smyrna Rugs, special stzes, 6x9 ft. 7 6x10.6

12.94 19.98 28.98

A CANADIAN HELD BY THE BOERS. Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 15.-David MacLaren, a millionaire lumberman of this city, started for England to-day to see Colonial Secretary Chamberlain with a view of securing the release of W. R. Ling-ham, formerly of Belleville, Ont., who is now in prison at Johannesburg. Mr. MacLaren believes that Mr. Lingham is the victim of

A BLOW TO SAXON SOCIALISTS

DEBATE ON THE BILL WHICH WILL CLOSE THE LANDTAG TO THEM.

EVEN BISMARCK SAYS IT IS TOO ARBITRARY TRADES UNION STRIKES IN PRUSSIA-THE LATE THEODORE RUN-

Berlin Feb. 15.—The lower house of the Saxon Diet, after a debate of two days upon the measure, has referred the Electoral bill to a special commit-The bill proposes to abolish the present elecoral system and to substitute therefor the system classes. The first of these classes comprise those having incomes of 10,000 marks a year, the second those receiving incomes of not less than 2,800 marks per annum, and the third composed of workmen and rate-payers. Each class elects one-third of the College of Electors, which selects the Deputies to sit in the Landtag. The result of this system would be that all of the workmen and rate-payers com prising the third class would be in a two-to-one minority in the electoral college, and would, o course, have no representatives in the Landtag. In the course of the debate on the bill Herr von Metzsch, Minister of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs, avowed that the bill was especially directed against the Socialists. The Deputies of the latter party made an attack upon the Government, charging them with aiming to establish a system of class despotism and persecution which would surely lead

The strikes of the various trades-union mer now estimated that 35,000 mantle-makers and fe hatmakers of Berlin are also on strike. The public whose long hours and wretched pay, through their

ART ROOM.

3D FLOOR, NEW BUILDING. Great sale of High-class Art Objects, comprising Antique Hall Clocks, Italian Marble Statuary, Music Boxes, "Sublime Harmony," Brass and Onyx Cabinets, Mantel Sets, Porcelain Clocks.

This is a rare opportunity to purchase high-

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We are the only retail house in the world with a fully equipped glass cutting shop, and employ only skilled artisans. This enables us to sell our products less middlemen's profits.

Combined with this we sell the "STRAUS CUT GLASS."

Highest award, Columbian Exposition. Embodying every quality, namely, originality of designs, perfect execution, exquisite brilliancy.

FINE CHINA.

Most complete Housefurnishing and China departments in the city. Impossible to enumerate the items of the vast array of bargains offered. A special feature this week is a Bargain Sale of Sample Plates, Cups and Saucers, Chocolate Pots, Brush and Comb Trays, &c., &c., all High Grade Decorations from our Limoges China Decorating

These goods are of a Better Quality than those usually found on Bargain Tables, and customers can depend upon getting double and in many cases treble the value of their money.

FISH SETS.

We make an unusually Fine Display of French China Decorated Fish Sets, specially imported for the Lenten Season.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS.

Hardwood Sewing Table.
Folding Card Table, Balze Covered.
Hardwood Step Ladder with pail shelf,
5 ft., 49; 6 ft.
Peather Dusters, 12 inch, 24; 14 inch.
Parlor Dusters, Fine Black Feathers, 6
inch., 08; 7 inch.
Black Enamelled Handle Tea Strainers
Tile Tea Pot stand, wire r.m.
Polished Wood Knife Boxes, Felt lined
Hardwood Salt Boxes.
Nickel Call Bells.
Oak Dining Chaire, case seat.
Oak Bedroom Chair, cane seat.
Oak Sewing Rocker.

perial Government in the most active form in de

spiracy. Mr. Lingham is manager of a company which has important rallway concessions in the Transvaa, and the impression prevails here that the Boer Government wants to break the contract.

YON EULOGIZED BY THE IN BERLIN.

despotism and persecution which would surely lead to a revulsion of popular feeling, endangering all of the institutions of the State.

Prince von Bismarck, in an interview with a mem-ber of the Saxon Diet, this week advised a modifica-tion of the Electoral bill, and expressed his strong disapproval of the arbitrary provisions of the meas-ure in classifying the Saxon electors. The ex-Chan-cellor suggested a system of open voting.

male tailors are out, and all of the carpenters and have very numerously and generously subscribed money for the support of the striking seamstresses being exploited by middlemen, have excited general compassion. Dr. von Bölticher, Imperial Secre tary of State for the Interior, has made a promis an inquiry into the grievances of the seamstresses, and, inasmuch as a great part of their work is done at home, the inquiry will without doubt extend to the possibility of applying for legislation regulating the work, hours, pay, etc., of the trades whose labors are performed in home apartments.

The congregation of the American Church in Berlin have held a meeting, at which a resolution was passed, signed by the Rev. Dr. Dickie, pastor of the church, as chairman; William Griscom and Messrs McFadden, Dunham and Harsley, expressing thor-ough appreciation of the ability and official capacity of the late Theodore Runyon, especially in defence of the interests of the United States abroad. The resolution also expresses his compatriots' recogni-tion of him as a faithful exponent of American character and principles, and their acknowledgment of his unimpeachable integrity in matters of public and personal import.

The Empress Frederick has invited John B. Jad son, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, to take luncheon with her next Wednesday.

On Washington's Birthday a dinner and a will be given under the auspices of the United States Embassy at the Hotal Baichshof. The dinner will



Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the BEST REMEDY FOR DIARRHOEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

A cocon with rich chocolate flavor, retaining all the nutritious and fat-producing properties, yet not distressing to the most delicate, can be produced. Proven in



THE KAISER AS A MATCH-MAKER. SEEKS TO MARRY THE SON OF THE REGENT OF

London, Feb. 15.-The German Emperor has made overtures to the Queen Regent of Holland to secure the betrothal of Prince Frederick Henry, eidest son of Prince Albert, Regent of Brunswick, to Queen Wilhelmina. Prince Frederick was born in 1874, and Queen Wilhelmina in 1880.

PRINTING THE ENGLISH CASE. BIR FREDERICK POLLOCK SAID TO HAVE DIS-COVERED NO NEW FACTS OF IMPORTANCE.

London, Feb. 15.-The statement of the British case in the Venezuela dispute, prepared by Sir Frederick Pollock, Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford Pollock, Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford University, is now being printed. It opens with a long history of the Guiana settlements, Spanish, Dutch and English, and gives numerous quotations from authorities. A succession of maps is followed by a precis of the British case. It closes with an appendix of references to the text and a number of documents. Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society, who are supposed to know, say that the book will present nothing new of importance.

SUFFRAGE EXTENSION IN AUSTRIA. COUNT BADENI PROPOSES TO HAVE SEVENTY-TWO NEW MEMBERS OF THE REISCHRATH ELECTED FROM THE WORKING CLASSES.

Vienna, Feb. 15.-Count Badeni, president of the Council of Ministers, submitted to the Reichsrath to-day an Electoral Reform bill, which adds seventytwo members to the existing 353 Deputies in the Reichsrath, the additional members to be elected by universal suffrage. The bill shows that the present total number of electors is 5,300,000. Of the members of the Reichsrath the great landowners elect fiftyeight, the chambers of commerce twenty, the towns 116 and the counties 129. The seventy-two members to be added will be taken from the ranks of the working classes, such as domestic employes, artisans, etc. The total number of possible electors who, under the present system, are excluded from the exercise of franchise, and are consequently without representa-

SIR CHARLES TUPPER ILL.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 15.-Sir Charles Tupper is et his son's home, in New-Edinburgh, in poor health He has not been able to be at his office since he returned from Cape Breton, and has been only once in the House of Commons, and then for only two or three hours on the day he was introduced. His relatives are reticent as to what is the matter with Bir Charles.

A BRITISH CRUISER LAUNCHED. London, Feb. 15.-The new British third-chan cruiser Pelcrus, the construction of which was begun in the dockyards at Shearness on May 2, 1866, was launched to-day. The Pelcrus is desired.